THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1891. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st. Telephone Calls. Eusiness Office238 | Editorial Booms TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. ally only, three months. Daily only, one year. including sunday, one year. Sunday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ...

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen page later a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

comparised by the name and address of the writer THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: YARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancast CHICAGO-Palmer House.

de Capucines.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering. northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets. ST LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Dep and Southern Hotel.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine stre

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit How long will it take people to learn

that Democratic reform will not wash?

It is an edifying sight to see the two Democratic organs pretending to fight Coyism.

THE News talks vaguely about a business administration. It does not dare to

THE usual list of fires yesterday, and some of them undoubtedly of incendiary origin. Where are the police?

THERE is not much economy in rais ing the cost of the police department from \$61,261 to \$85,986 in one year.

Last year the tax-payers of the city paid 90 cents per \$100 on an assessment of \$52,000,000, viz., \$468,000. Next year they will pay 60 cents on \$93,000,000, viz.,

THE non-partisan dodge in Indianapolis politics is too thin. It has been worked once too often, and the News may as well give up its efforts in that

It will do no harm to pause in the campaign fight long enough to record the common verdict that the Journal as a three-cent paper beats the world. The people like it.

Ask the insurance agents what they think of the efficiency of the fire department and of the police force. Ten to one they will not say it has been increased \$34,000 worth.

THE attempt to defeat the Republican party by unloading Democratic corruptionists on to it is an entirely new and original game in politics. The Democratic managers should take out a patent.

CITIZENS are inquiring whether a police force that is so inefficient now will be worse in proportion to the additional expenditure of \$24,725 appropriated by the Sullivan administration for next

UNDER this "business" administration the Mayor has a salaried clerk, the city controller has a salaried deputy, and the chief of police has a salaried private secretary. And taxes have been raised \$90,000.

THE Democratic organs continue to abuse Mr. Herod for going among Democrats to seek votes. Universal suffrage puts all men on an equality, and a candidate who wants votes must go among voters.

THE Democratic idea of business is to stick an arm into the public treasury up to the shoulder at every opportunity. At least that is the inference to be drawn from the methods of the Sullivan "business administration."

THE Indianapolis public is deprived of the pleasure that Ohio people enjoy of listening to a joint debate between opposing political candidates. Mayor Sullivan was given the opportunity to gratify his fellow-citizens in this way, but declined.

THE Sullivan "business administration" has increased the yearly expenses of the tax-payers over \$150,000. That is, so much of an increase is known. What more will be discovered when the books are investigated is a matter for the future to determine.

PARTY pride should be an influential element with Republicans in this campaign. They have seen what "non-partisanism" does in giving Democratic supremacy and an era of mismanagement, Mayor Sullivan's appointments were and should take an interest in electing straight-out Republican officials.

So far the incendiary fires have been mostly small and the individual losses trifling, but it is the total of small losses, rather than the occasional large one, that makes the drain on insurance companies. It is the frequency of such fires, too, that causes the companies to increase

to the public nor censured the chief of police for leaving the saloons open on Labor day. If he will say that he did not know the law required the saloons to be closed on a legal holiday, the publie will excuse him. Ignorance of the law excuses no one, but if the Mayor has no better excuse, that will go.

THE Journal is yelling frand, although ander the new election laws fraud is next to impossible. - Sentinel. Experience has proved that no elec-

tion law can be passed which Democrats

influence they would have in the next general election. Under the law the trustees are election officers. They have other important duties, but the Sentinel made no reference to any but their duties as election officers, and it emphasized the importance of electing as many Democratic trustees as possible on this account. The law prescribes the duties of trustees in elections, and they could not have any partisan influence except in the perpetration of fraud. This was what was aimed at. As a matter of fact, extensive Democratic frauds were perpetrated in the first general election held under the new law. There was a systematic plan to throw out Republican ballots for alleged defects, and it was carried out inso many localities and precincts as to show previous concert and understanding. The same thing will be tried in the city election, and will succeed unless the conspirators are closely watched. The Democrats have control of the entire election machinery, including two to the Republicans' one on every precinct board in the city, and a like majority on the canvassing board. They will go any length to prevent the election of Herod, and if his majority is not very large they will throw out enough Republican votes to defeat him. The truth is that while the Australian ballot law is a protection to the voter it is no safeguard against the perpetration of frauds by election officers and can-

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

vassing boards.

The Sentinel, after commenting on the dignity and importance of the office of Mayor under the new charter, says: The best evidence of the fitness of Mayor

Sullivan for this office is found in the superb record of his administration and in the fact that the leading Republicans of the city supported the charter movement last spring, when they knew that Thomas L. Sullivan would act as Mayor under its provisions for ten months to come.

The Republican party is entirely willing to go before the people on the superb record of Mayor Sullivan's administration and his own record as Mayor. It is true that many leading Republicans did support the charter movement, the Journal among the number. They advocated the adoption of the charter because they believed that, as a form of government, it was a great improvement over the old one, and would result in making this one of the best governed cities in the country. For the same reason they were disposed to give Mayor Sullivan a fair chance and trial under it. The first test of his fitness for the position, and of his ability to rise above party, was in the appointment of the executive boards. These appointments were announced on the 6th of last March. The next day the Journal said editori-

The Journal believes that the announce-ment of the Mayor's selection of members of the Department of Public Works and of the Department of Public Safety will create a general impression that he has fallen short of public expectation and failed to exercise wisely the large power placed in his hands. Personally there can be no objections to the gentlemen named. They are good citizens; but, because they are such, it does not follow that they are qualified for the responsible positions for which they are named. The people of Indianapolis, who have taken the deepest interest in the work of securing a new charter which places on those who are at the head of the Department of Public Works great responsibilities, feel that men of the largest intel ligence, of wide and varied experience and of conspicuous business capacity should have been selected. They should be men of financial ability, and should possess executive capacity of a high order. In regard to the Department of Public Safety, the Mayor could have done very much better than to have appointed the old police commissioners. Inasmuch as he is reported to have given as the reason for his action the fact that the appointees had been selected for police commissioners by State officials, it is evident that he feels that some apology is necessary on his part for the appointments. But the officials who are at the head of the Department of Public Safety have very much greater reanonaibilities and more delicate duties to perform than had the old police commis-sioners, and it would not have been difficuit to secure a board that would have commanded the confidence of the public in much larger degree.

It would be ungracious to predict failure or disaster because of these selections, and the Journal is not indulging in prophecy of either. Time alone can tell whether the Mayor has chosen wisely, and the Journal has no inclination to anticipate its vertice but it is of opinion that he has failed to make the best selections for these important positions, and believes the public will take a similar view. The Mayor, however, is now the responsible head of the city government, and in case of failure he and his party will have to answer for it at the in city elections have seen the folly of polls. In the meantime he and his appointant and a course. They have had their tees, so long as they pursue faithfully and honestly the policy laid down in the new charter, should be extended the support of all citizens, irrespective of politics. While holding that the appointments are not the best that could have been made, the Journal stands ready to give aid according to its strength to all measures looking to honest, efficient and economical government under the new and improved system on which we are now entering.

This article is reprinted to show the position taken by the Journal when Mayor Sullivan's appointments were first made. We challenge any person to say if it was not a fair and reasonable position. There was a general feeling among Republicans at the time that Mayor Sullivan had lost a great opportunity and had failed to rise to the height of the occasion. The Journal voiced this feeling very mildly. The general impression was that the best of only passably good, while some of them were positively bad. This was especially true of the Board of Public Safety, which has more than justified all the suspicions entertained of it at the beginning. It has proved to be a disgraceful failure, and no person ought to have better known that it would than Thomas L. Sullivan. The truth is, Mayor Sullivan is a weak man, and weak men are always dangerous, especially MAYOR SULLIVAN has never apologized | when surrounded by bad influences. Moreover, he is a tricky man, and when trickiness is added to weakness amid bad associations there is a very danger-

The key-note of Mayor Sullivan's administration, sounded by him at the beginning, was personal aggrandizement and partisan advantage, and his entire administration has been a descending scale on this line. The Journal said honestly and sincerely that "he and his appointees, so long as they pursue faithfully and honestly the policy laid down cannot circumvent and nullify. Months | in the new charter, should be extended before the first general election under | the support of all good citizens, irrethe Australian ballot law was held, spective of politics." It says now, as when township trustees were to be honestly and sincerely, that he and his supervisors, with a salary of \$1,000

reform under which they came into office. Time has vindicated the justness of the Journal's fear, expressed the day after the Mayor's appointments were made, that "he has failed to make the best selections for these important positions." In truth, they have proved far worse than was feared, and have done more than was then deemed possible to bring the new form of government into disfavor. Mayor Sullivan has been tried and found wanting.

THE NON-PARTISAN HUMBUG.

The News, alarmed at the defections in Democratic ranks, is making frantic efforts to persuade Republicans to come to Sullivan's help. Its favorite plea is that voters, meaning, of course, Republican voters, should not allow party bias to influence them in this campaign. Under the circumstances this appeal is brazen impudence and an insult to every Republican in the city. For years the News has antagonized every important measure of local legislation advocated by Republicans, and endeavored to hinder every movement of publie benefit undertaken by Republican officials. For a time this was done under the hypocritical attitude of independence, though from the beginning its real proclivities were so well-known that when, in the last national campaign, it tried to carry water on both shoulders by supporting Harrison and Bynum at the same time, the candidate for the presidency suffered damage from its friendship. For years its so-called independence has been but the thinnest of masks for the most conscienceless and disreputable Democracy. Two years ago it joined openly with the slum element, headed by Coy and his gang, and worked for the election of the Democratic ticket. Even then it kept up the silly pretense of being holier than its neighbors, but as the true inwardness of its motives for desiring Democratic success and its utter lack of principle became known to

the observant public, few were deceived by its assumptions of honesty and virtue. After the Democratic convention was held no further effort was made to conceal its Democratic sympathies. The ticket put forward by that convention was chosen because it was Democratic, and for no other reason. The matter of fitness for the positions was not under consideration when the candidates were named. Party politics governed wholly and entirely, and the result was a set of nominees a majority of whom no intelligent man can honestly say are fit to be trusted with the management of public affairs. Nevertheless, the News, which is now urging non-partisan action, made haste to indorse the ticket as a whole without waiting to see who would be nominated by the Republicans. Had it been the truly disinterested sheet it professes to be. zealous only for the general welfare, it would at least have delayed this indorsement until the Republican candidates were named. Each and all of these men, the Journal believes, are better qualified for the respective positions to which they were nominated than are the Democratic candidates. If the News honestly believed differently, as to Sullivan, for instance, it had opportunity to show an independence never manifested in its entire career by advocating the election, with its favorite, of the several men on the Republican ticket whose fitness and integrity it has not dared to question, and repudiating as many Democratic candidates whom it has not dared to indorse individually. Instead of doing this it allied itself openly with the saloon and gambling elements and with corporations whose first object is certainly not public benefit, and is conducting a most disreputable campaign for the election of a ticket whose success it knows means a continuation of lawbreaking and extravagance. It has become the official organ of this gang, and defeat means a loss of power for itself that it sees no way to restore. Defeat is staring it in the face, and in its desperation it resorts to the old "non-partisan" dodge. This time the scheme will not work. Republicans who in the past have been induced to put politics aside such a course. They have had their lesson, and are no longer to be deceived. This time they will vote the straight Republican ticket, and with its election will see the downfall of as apprincipled

a ring as ever disgraced a city. SOME OLD DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES.

The present desperate efforts of the Democracy to retain control of the city government recall some of their former schemes in the same line. In the spring of 1875, when the Democracy had had control of the city government one year, they began to lay their plans for carrying the city again. At that time they had the Mayor and City Council. Among other things they held a quiet meeting of the Council and slipped through an ordinance ordering the bed of Pogue's run to be cleaned out from Washington to Missouri streets. There had been no report of any engineer on the subject and no plans had been adopted. The work was to be undertaken in a haphazard way a few weeks before the spring election and on a scale that would give employment to hundreds of men. It was estimated that it would cost \$25,000 to \$30,000. A more barefaced fraud never was attempted. The Journal discovered the game and denounced it. As soon as it was exposed everybody saw through it, and public indignation was intense. The party in power was nicknamed the Pogue's-run Democracy, and their scheme to plunder the treasury was universally condemned. Public feeling ran so high that at the next meeting of the Council the ordinance was repealed. It was one of those characteristic Democratic jobs that could not stand the light.

Another trick of the Democracy that year was abolishing the office of street commissioner. When they came into power this office was filled by a Republican, and in order to get rid of him they created two new offices, called street elected, the Sentinel had a great deal to say about the importance of electing Democratic trustees on account of the lected, the Sentinel had a great deal to say about the spirit and say about the importance of electing Democratic trustees on account of the lected, the Sentinel had a great deal to spirit and say about the spirit and say about the importance of electing letter of the charter deliberately, openly letter of the charter deliberately openly letter of the people illegally, has not even been as part vossessor of this universal freehold letter of the salary commander in the letter of the salary letter of the s

pledges of economy, retrenchment and | trol of the street-cleaning department and use it as a political machine. After this illegal arrangement had continued several months the street commissioner brought suit before Judge Howland, asking for an injunction to restrain the two "supervisors" from exercising the duties of their office, on the ground that the Conneil had no right to create the offices or make the appointments. Judge Howland sustained the motion and granted the injunction. This put an end to that scheme, but not till after nearly \$2,000 had been squandered on the illegal offices. The Sentinel did not exactly d-n Judge Howland's "cowardly soul," but it admitted, reluctantly, that he had decided "in favor of what might be called the Republican side of the question." The courts generally do. They did in the salary-grab case. At the next meeting of the Council the Democratic majority voted to remove the obnoxious street commissioner, although his term lacked several weeks of expiring, and to elect his successor. Then another court granted an injunction against the election of a successor to the office, and when the officer of the court appeared in the Council to read the order he was received with hisses and groans from the Democrats and cries of "put him out." The Democratic Mayor refused to allow the order of the court to be read, and the Democrats proceeded to elect their man.

> A WELL-KNOWN Republican of thi city, who lives in a strong Democratic precinct, and who served on an election board in the last general election, said yesterday: "I had hard work to prevent a number of Republican ballots from being thrown out. When it came to the count the two Democratic judges began to lay aside every Republican ballot that had a little speck or blot on it, and l found it was their intention to reject them on account of 'distinguishing marks.' I protested, but it was no use. Finally I determined to try and bluff them, and I laid aside every Democratic ballot I got hold of that had a speck or blot on it. At the end of the regular count they had fifteen or sixteen Republican ballots which they wanted to reject, and I had eight Democratic ballots. I said: 'You have a majority, gentiemen, and can do as you please, but if you throw out those Republican ballots these Democratic ballots go out, too. They saw they had the advantage, so they rejected all the ballots, thus getting the best of it by seven or eight. None of the ballots were so defective but what they ought to have been counted." There are 150 precincts in the city. If the Democrats can gain five or six votes in each precinct by this trick they could wipe out a respectable majority. Republican judges must be very vigilant and very determined in

> asserting their rights. In the joint debate between Governor Campbell and Major McKinley at Ada, O., the former said the country was rapidly reaching the condition predicted by Abraham Lincoln. In his last days, said the speaker, with that wonderful foresight that characterized him through life, Lincoln uttered these prophetic words: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until the wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the Republic is lost." Calamityites are fond of attributing those words to Lincoln, but no person has ever succeeded in finding them in any published speech or letter of his, and Col. John Hay, one of his private secretaries, has recently written a letter stating that he did not believe Lincoln ever used the words.

THE fact that the greater number of incendiary fires in this city have been small does not allay the apprehensions of nervous citizens. The great wonder is that some of the burning sheds and stables have not already caused a widespread and destructive conflagration Such a thing may happen at any time, and the Sullivan police force is making no effort to prevent it.

DETROIT'S sanitary condition is so bad that the Equal Suffrage Society has taken the matter in hand and is demanding a thorough cleaning of the streets and alleys. If the Sullivan regime should, unfortunately, continue, the only hope of Indianapolis for clean streets would be in the action of one or more of the many societies of women.

THAT is a strange story which comes from Kansas to the effect that the County Commissioners in a large section of the State propose to levy a tax and employ Melbourne, "the rain-maker," to irrigate their lands. There must be something about this man or his methods that inspires great confidence.

THE Coy combine failed in the last elecion it tried to carry. Coy 18 a hoodoo, not a mascot.-News. The News is wrong. It is matter of

Gets his eight dollars a day. record that Mr. Sullivan and the other candidates supported by Coy and the very common patriot, if you please, but a News were elected. patriot, no less. WHERE THE PATRIOTS WERE BORN.

was a-singin':

Undertaking Too Much.

The male students of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., who wish to make social evening calls on the young ladies, have been notified that they must fill out blank cards, giving their names, residences, evening desired, etc. The issue of cards is restricted to one a week for each student, the cards being non-transferable. The faculty of the university claim that the card system will have many advantages -among others, that it will avert the inconvenience of a young lady having too many callers on any one evening. The faculty doubtless thought it was doing a beneficent thing in reducing these social matters to an exact science. It may presently discover that it might better have undertaken to regulate the movements of the solar system.

A Fine Compliment. Chicago Journal. The allusion to Judge Gresham in President Harrison's letter to the Grant statue committee was most graceful and generons. It was a fine compliment to a political rival, such as but few men are able to pay. He said: "I am glad to know that General Gresham, who was so honorably associated with General Grant in the campaign of the Army of the Tennessee, has been selected as the orator of the occasion, and do not doubt that his personal knowledge of the great commander will enable him to speak in fitting phrases of one whose relation to

RILEY AS A SPEECH-MAKER

The Hoosier Poet Successfully Essays the Role of After-Dinner Talker.

and Speaks Appreciatively and Wittily of "The Common Patriot," Extolling Ilis Many Virtues and Love of Country.

At the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, held in Chicago on Thursday night, James Whitcomb Riley was one of the speakers. He responded to the toast "The Common Patriot," and said:

While the common patriot seems never to expect and certainly does not require the tribute such as may be paid him at the banquet board, it is all the more an honor, as I take it, when by general consent of the Army of the Tennessee a humble citizen and mere civilian is permitted to say something of him, anyhow-the common patriot. It is a commendation one can enter into with such heartiness, such genuine nonesty, such sound affection for the subect of his theme.

The common patriot seems so accessible. hero he is, indeed, forever within the reach, and grasp, and handshake of us allin constant touch and hail-all unremoved from us by elevated office or isolated service, jealously barring him from us with guns, and soldiery, and fortress walls. The common patriot, thank heavens, is left to roam at large all up and down the land his presence glorifies. Everybody knows him, familiarly and affectionately, by his first name or his last. He is our next-door neighbor, and a better one, we often think, than he has himself.

As there is a type of actor so unqualifiedy excellent and perfect in his art that we cease entirely to regard his great gift critically, or to justly measure and appreciate his rare possession as anything but the most natural quality in the world; likewise we have this type of patriot so naturally fitted to the part, and without so natively endowed and capable and satisfactory is his simple presentation of his character that we are apt to overlook his very highest claims to not only our prolonged ap plause but our enduring gratitude as well. This is the common patriot-not the exalted chieftain, charging at the front of battle, with his glittering sword waving onward to the very cannon's mouth-but the patriot of the advancing columns, with the shattered right arm limp and useless at his side, but the old flag caught and lifted with the left, and "the terrible Battle Hymn of the Republic" upon his lips. The common patriot-there are regiments of him: battalions and brigades; yea, vast, earth-shaking armies! It was the common patriot, in fact, who "somewhat grimly smiled" (think of that kind of smile, 400,000 strong!)-it was he who, when called to arms, answered with his multitudinous presence, and who, when called to do and die for his stricken flag's sake, did and died; and yet in rallying legions. with the flag still overhead, received his marching orders, "to the sea," and thereupon invincibly marched to the sea.

Nor is it at all unlikely that the common patriot, aside from his God-given tendencies, has often found his model in such of his great generals as Grant, Sherman, Sheriian, and that illustrious line of men whose positive genius forced them on into the ead, even as at the Nation's head the common patriot found the the type perfect in the character of the immortal Lincoln. These all were of the type, in truth, that made and makes the common patriot a glorious title and a glorious personality to fulfill. Moreover, in his common role the patriot knew a rude freedom and independence which leadership, however loath, must needs relinquish all claim upon. CAN'T REDUCE A PRIVATE.

One soldier even put the advantageous position of a private soldier over that of a commissioned officer by saying that there was, of course, no possibility of a private ever being reduced to the ranks. No: he proudly finds himself superior to all superiors, and so, as the redoubtable Chisps, he most cheerily "wags through the world, half the time on foot and the other half walking." So long as his country may be served and benefited by one so humble as he counts himself he is content to accept the lowliest duties of that service and to acquit the trust as the most unpretentious and matterof-fact obligation possible for the patriot to pay. His country first and always, no matter as to his own personal weal or woe-a characteristic even that has been found accented in almost barbaric spirits of his kind. Such an one was Orderly San Cotterell, of whom the boys never tire of telling, whose utter loyalty and courage yet defiance of all camp discipline marked him in a most peculiar way. Ingloriously as Sam demeaned himself in some particulars, most gloriously be rought, and bled, and ultimately he died with his eyes fixed proudly on the banner he had helped to rescue and redeem. Poor, unlettered, simple-minded Sam, through his un lawless temper, half the time under suspicion, if not in positive disgrace. At one time reduced to the ranks, his pay withdrawn, and under surveillance in the guard-house, he further italicized his gnoble fame by a terrible assault upon a fellow-prisoner, whose only offense upon examination seemed to be a special gayety of spirit and a love for song, with which meiodious indulgence he was wont to bebeguile the weary hours of his sentence; and yet for his singing only had he been set upon by Sam and nearly slaughtered. All his fellow-prisoners, and there were many, joined in the general testimony as to the victim's reputation for sterling innocence, as well as cheerfulness. Matters going decidedly against his "murderous assailant," as Sam, the grim and sullen pris-oner, found himself repeatedly referred to, he said: "Of course I didn't want to quite kill the cuse, nor I didn't, but when he jest kep' up that singin', and wouldn't shet up, like I warned him-wy, I had to shet his blame fool head fer him-that was all." But you don't mean to say the simple fact of the man's singing incited you to such a pitch of frenzy, and to the commission of such a crime as might have resulted in sheer murder?" Sam was asked. "Well, responded Sam, slowly, comprehending that his own position seemed never to have occurred to anybody but himself. "No, I didn't adzac'ly slug him fer singin', but because his blank, blank singin' was a sowin' the seeds of sedition among the prisoners!" He continued with a sudden martial ferver and heroic spirit

that shot him to his full length, while he thumped his patriotic bosom like a wet bass drum: "It wasn't his singin'," he went on excitedly, "it was what he was a-singin'. The dratted conscript and substitute! It was what he was a singin'. He

Sixteen dollars a month to be shot at Is the common soldier's pay; While the man that sent the soldier there Simply a common patriot was Sam-a

Wherever we may find this homely type repeated, invariably his origin will be found as commonplace as that of Sam's. He was begotten of the love of home and the shrick, and thump, and rattle of a sheepskin band. In the political processions of his earliest youth the old flag glittered and fluttered in the sunshine, and the wind seemed always to be laughing, as though hysterically tickled over something it had promised, on its honor, not to tell. Its stars laughed, and its stripes laughed, and its red, white and blue-all all ran rippling into such an ecstacy of glee as caught his own breath as he leaned out from his mother's arms and shouted after it. Instantly he loved it, at first sight, as his father and his mother had before him, and as his children, in the far-off future years, would come to do. Therefore, it is that the common patriot was raised to be an element in our country life and perpetuity as natural as the life principle of the republic. In times of peace he may be found amid all pastoral scenes of unobtrusive industry and toil. He is simple in his tastes and his ambitions, and is not fevered in either heart or brain. The homely comfort and content that pervaded the old home of his boyhood afford him his ideal of the home he would establish for his own and leave as a blessed heritage to his children. He may not logically know it, or beable so to demonstrate the simple proposition, but it was this in-

may not be guaged or measured, but something in rough estimate of its excess may be conjectured when we see him turn from his door way at first signal of his country's peril, and with a last fond kiss for the tearful wife and cooing babe, stoically blend and lose himself amidst the thronging rank

and file of those who bravely march "to victory or the grave." It sends a thrill of jubilance through heart and soul-it wipes away the rising tear and loosens all at once the knotted ache within the throat. And as he firmly catches step with the steadfast tramp, tramp, tramp of the onward-moving army the old flag laughs back again upon him like a loving voice that speaks aloud and bids him fair, and says: "You are not going from your wife, and child, and home-you are

going for them. And may I offer yet another instance of the common patriot's worth. This from the homely fact of life itself, not alone conspiring in my neighborhood, but yours. The scene of it is set upon the farm-the old home place where a race of patriots has been reared. There is the old ancestral roof, with the old locusts looming all about it, with the old sweet blossoms on them. and the old bees droning there; the old door-yard, the old porch and the old dog sleeping in the sun; the old well-sweep; the little garden patch, and the old orchard just beyond, made sacred as the family burial ground. The old house is very full of quiet now. Sometimes an old man comes out and sits upon the porch and looks wistfully across the fields to where the road to town goes by. Sometimes an old woman comes ont and sits there with him, saint-like and silently. They see sometimes a neighbor driving by, and know him by his horses; sometimes they see go by-in early morning generally-two, three, five, sometimes as many as a dozen different wagons, and then they know there is "a big day" in town. Maybe an old settlers' meeting, a political rally, or Decoration day. Vague rumors reach them of these alien affairs; but they are always interested to hear of them-especially of Decoration day-the more so since it seems to this old homekeeping couple, who have never yet at-tended this annual decoration service made so much of by the people of the town. Their Decoration-day experiences the old man might sum up like this:

DECORATION DAY ON THE PLACE. 'It's lonesome-sorto' lonesome-it's a Sund'yday, to me, 'pears like-more'n any day I nearly ever see! Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a flutterin' On ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily

They say, though, Decoration days is ginerally Most ev'rywhere's-especially by soldier-boys But me and mother's never went-we seldom git In pint o' fact, we're allus home on Decoration

"They say the old boys marches through the streets in colum's grand ollerin' the old war-tunes they're playin' And citizens all jinin' in-and little children, All marchin', under shelter of the old Red, White

"With roses! roses! roses!-ev'rybody in the And crowds o' girls in white, jest fairly loaded O! don't the boys know it, from their camp acrost the hill!-Don't they see their com'ards coming and the old flag wavin' still

"O! can't they hear the bugle and the rattle of the drum?-Ain't they no way under heaven they can rickol-Ain't they no way we can coax 'em, through the roses, jest to say They know that every day on earth's their Decoration day!

"We've tried that-me and mother-where Elias takes his rest In the orchard-in his uniform, and hands acrost And the flag he died fer, smiling and a-ripplin' Above his grave-and over that-the robin in

And yet it's lonesome-lonesome!-It's a Sund'y-It 'pears like-more'n any day I nearly ever Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a-flutterin' ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily

ODD-FELLOWS ANNIVERSARY. Fortieth Annual Knightstown Reunion Cele-

brated with Much Ceremony. Special to the Indianapolis Journal KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 9.-Last Sunday was commenced the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of Odd-fellowship in this city. It was brought to a close this evening by a big social, held in their hall. Sunday morning special services were held in the M. E. Church, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Beeks. Thursday evening fully 350 visitors were present to witness the initiation of eight candidates into the "D. of R." Degree. This was followed by a banquet, and Secretary Foster, of the Grand Lodge, in speaking of the work, said that he had never seen it so thoroughly and handsomely done. The ceremonies to-day consisted of a visit to Glen Cove Cemetery, owned by the lodge here, thence to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. At 1:30 a parade was formed, consisting of Odd-fellows, D. of R's. Patriarchs Militant and members of the G. A. R., which marched through the principal streets, finally entering Bell's Hall, where an entertainment was held. Fully 450 persons were in the parade. As soon as they arrived at the hall they were called to order by N. G. W. R. Stage.

J. E. Barrett delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Grand Master W. H. Leedy. A history of Knights-town Lodge, No. 99, was read by P. G. M. H. Chappell. An oration by Grand Senior Warden John B. Cockerill was one of the most pleasing numbers on the programme. Three-minute speeches were made by G. S. B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis; Major J. F. Wildman, of Muncie, and Col. J. E. Bodine, of Indianapolis. The exercises were interspersed with music from an octet. It is estimated that six hundred visitors were in the city to-day, eighty of whom were furnished by Greenfield. The visitors expressed themselves as more than pleased with the treatment they received while here, and the success of the celebration far outshone the expectations of the most sanguine of the home lodge.

TRIED TO LYNCH A FRESHMAN.

Jesse Bowman, of Hanover, Strung Up on the Limb of a Tree, but Saved Just in Time.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Madison, Ind., Oct. 9.—As the members of the Hanover freshman class passed through the streets, last night, to the residence of a respected citizen, who gave a party in their honor, they were greatly annoyed by several juniors, sophomores and 'preps." After the party the juniors. "sophs" and "preps," who were waiting outside, seized Jesse Bowman, one of the freshmen, and, putting a rope around his neck, hastened to a neighboring tree, over a limb of which the rope was thrown, and the victim was being pulled up, and was only saved from serious, if not fatal injury, by Rev. Chamberlain appearing on the scene. He dispersed the rioters and released young Bowman, who appeared at college to-day with a badly scarred neck. No one admits participating in the cowardly attempt at lynching, but a thorough investigation will be instigated by the college authorities.

Sensible Policeman.

A small boy in San Francisco ran in front of a moving street car to show how near he could come to being crushed to death. The spectators were horrified. A policeman seized the boy, placed him across his knee, and cave him a sound spanking. After the administration of this punishment the boy took to his heels, howling, and the bystanders applauded.

Raising Money.

The New York Grant monument fund has at last received an appreciable impetus. The executive committee have deISSUES SQUARELY DEFINED

Messrs. Herod, Denny, Wagner and Martz Address a Big Gathering.

South-Side Citizens Give the Next Mayor a Rousing Reception-The Administration's Mistakes Reviewed.

The attendance upon the South-side Republican meetings continues to astonish the natives. The meeting last evening, at the corner of Madison avenue and Morris, brought together an audience of more than five hundred persons, who gave enthusiastic welcome to the speakers. Dr. Theodore A. Wagner spoke in German, and was listened to with the closest attention. many of his auditors being of that nationality, and specially interested in the points he touched upon, chiefly those relating to burdensome street improvements, taxation and increased city expenditures. The remaining speeches were in English. W. H. Martz, a young attorney, made a brief but brilliant speech, giving some figures on taxation and calling attention to the abuse of Judge R. N. Lamb by the Evening News. Mr. Herod then spoke for baif an hour. As he began his speech be was received with much heartiness, and made one of the best speeches of the campaign, touching upon all the points involved in the municipal canvass. The last speaker of the evening was ex-

Mayor Denny, who made a strong speech giving a forcible and convincing array of facts and figures. He spoke as follows: DEMOCRACY A TAX.

Democratic success in this election would mean high taxation and extravagance, as it always has before. The party carried the city in 1874, and had control for two years. In 1873, the last Republican year, the total value of property returned for taxation was \$61,246,311. In 1874, the first Democratic year, they jumped it to \$67,062,039, and the next and last year to \$69,251,749. They also levied \$1.19 on the hundred. As soon as the Republicans got back into power, in 1876, they lowered the values to \$59,499,738, and the levy to \$1.13. The next year the levy was reduced to \$1.13. where it has since remained, except one year, when it was only 75 cents. The values were also gradually reduced, getting down to \$48,756,608, in 1886, and leaving off at \$52,800,535. in 1889, when the Republicans went out. The Democrats again immediately jumped the values o over \$58,000,000, where they stood last year. and have now got them up to over \$93,000,000.

The total tax levy for 1890 was \$1.90, and, on a \$58,205,890 tax duplicate, yielded \$1,105.912. This year the levy has been fixed at \$1.55, and and on the duplicate of \$93,701,290 will yield \$1,452,370. This difference of \$346,458 represents an increase to be paid next year over this Mayor Sullivan, Mr. Woollen and the News wanted to make it more, recommending and insisting that the city levy must be 65 instead of 60 cents. Here is Mayor Sullivan's language that accompanied his estimates: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend to you (the Council) 65 cents, in addition to the poll, as a tax rate sufficient to pay these estimated expenses." I have been told by one of his party friends that the Mayor got very mad when he was soon afterwards informed by a councilman that it would give the Council "great pleasure" to make a little cut of 5 cents on his recommendation. He said it must not be done; but it was done. and Mayor Sullivan deserves no credit for the \$46,850,64 saved to the tax-payers by the efforts of Mr. Pearson and the Republican councilmen. Gentlemen, the people of this city can't afford to trust Mayor Sullivan and his financiers for two years more

Why should the salary account be increase from \$27,413.54 in 1889 to \$47,756,67 in 1892 or the fire department pay-rolls from \$64,860.25 to \$94,910f or fire department accounts from \$13,950.89 to \$18,000f or the police force from \$61,261,37 to \$85,986f or the city engineer's department from \$3,596.46 to \$17,670f These are the increases of a few items under this reform administration, and they are no

worse than others. Is the police force any bet-ter than it was in 1889? Is the fire department an improvement over the old one! You al know they are both greatly inferior. They have been partisanized and demoralized under the control of this worthless Board of Public Safety. The condition of things under the present police force is positively disgraceful. If, for no other reason, Mayor Sullivan ought to be defeated for appointing this board and retaining them since the scandalous conduct they have been guilty o during the past few months. Certainly no police board has ever disgraced the city before as this one has. The people should rise in their might next Tuesday and sweep from power the man who is responsible for the absolutely demoralized condition things are in to-day in this city. Policemen and firemen are in constant fread for fear they will be discharged in case they should do their duty. Their duty, according to the wishes of the Board of Public Safety, is to make votes for Mayor Sullivan, and to wink at all kinds of violations of the law to accomplish that result. Gentlemen, this thing has gone far enough. A halt must be called. The

only way to call it is to elect Mr. Herod Mayor on next Tuesday. LAW VIOLATORS,

The number of plain violations of the charter already committed by this administration have grown so large that the average citizen cannot begin to keep track of them. I counted up just a dozen before the "salary grab" decision, and the cry is "still they come." I would not attempt to talk about them all here to-night. You will remember the first noted violation that was made, when Mayor Sullivan and his city attor-ney advised the Board of Public Works to go through the form of vacating Alabama street under the old law of 1885, which had been repealed by the charter. A. L. Mason, the mar and after expressing his surprise at the ignorance of the whole crowd who had been parties to the blunder, said to them that the first person who attempted to close Alabama street under their void and illegal proceedings would be ar-rested on a criminal indictment. Thus confronted and warned by the attorney of the prop erty-owners on South Alabama street, the Mayor and city attorney made the following laughable explanation of their illegal and indetensible duct in a public letter, written by Mr. Bailey addressed to the editor of the Sun, and printed in that paper on June 25: "The Mayor and my-self advised it, (meaning the matter of proceeding under the act of 1885, instead of the charter) never upon the ground that it was the strictly legal way of proceeding, but because the city had entered into a contract with the Union Railway Company to order the vacation upon the presentation of a proper petition, and because the company contended that the method which they proposed was the legal one. We never have said, and do not now say or commit ourselves to the position

How is that for a law violation! The Union Railway Company wanted them to do an illegal thing, and they did it! That was their only excuse. And yet the Sullivan supporters in this contest howl themselves hourse about Republicans favoring corporations. There could have been no reason for committing this violation of law, and attempting to do a great injustice to the property-owners along and near to Alabama street, except to please this corporation and save it the large sum of money for vacation ben-ents, which the city will now no doubt have to pay, when Alabama street is closed, as the Union company intends shall be done. They were not content to give the company \$200,000, which the viaduct between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets would have cost, but have now mulcted the city into a very large sum to be paid to parties who will be injured by the closing of Alabama street. Under Section 23 of the charter, the company could have been compelled to wiid the avenue viaduct anyway, without a

dollar's cost to the city. You will all remember the two or three viola of receiving and handling the dog license money. Also, the overdrawing of the street commis Works attempted to correct the controller's oks by a secret resolution. You know the ooks were closed to the public, and even to the members of the Council; and how they were finally forced to open them and admit the violation of law, after they were threatened with mandamus proceedings. The high-handed conduct of this administration in that one matterhad a perfect right to see at any time-ought t sweep it from the face of the earth. The whole proceeding, and particularly the brutal conduct and profane language used by the deputy con troller when applied to by reporters to see the books, was scandalous, and should be rebuked as I believe it will be next Tuesday by a verdict of condemnation from the people.
You will not forget the flagrant violation of all law and decency, a few weeks ago, when a secret afternoon meeting was held by the Democratic members of the Council, to which the Repub-

THE BEAUTIFUL SALARY GRAB. Then comes along the beautiful salary grab. It has remained for the Sentinel and News to openly disapprove of the action of that nervy "young Mr. Martindale," who got the courts to stop this highly moral, business administration from robbing the treasury. Robert Martindale has interfered with this moral administration in another one of its violations of the law. refusing to pay a little steal 25 cents to the deputy controller, which he has been charging citizens for

icans were not invited, when \$50,000 was ille